(b) if so, the details of such agreements and names of rivers for which these agreements were entered into; and

(c) the names of those rivers alongwith quantum of water Rajasthan is entitled to get as per the said agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a)Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Bhakra Nangal Agreement on Sutlej waters was signed between Punjab and Rajasthan in 1959. The share of erstwhile Punjab on its re-organization was later divided between Punjab and Haryana in a meeting held on 19.12.1996. Based on this agreement, Rajasthan's share in Sutlej waters is 1.763 Billion Cubic Metres.

An Agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31.12.1981 re-allocating the waters of the rivers Ravi and Beas. Based on this agreement, Rajasthan's share in net surplus Ravi Beas waters, excluding pre-partition uses and transit losses in Madhopur-Beas Link, is 10.61 Billion Cubic Metres or 8.60 Million Acre Feet. The agreement also provided that until such time as Rajasthan is in a position to utilize its full share, Punjab shall be free to utilize the waters surplus to Rajasthan's requirements, based on which, Rajasthan is receiving supplies corresponding to 8.0 Million Acre Feet instead of 8.6 Million Acre Feet.

**Utilization of water**

777. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that although eighty per cent of India's usable water resources are diverted for irrigation, only eighty-five per cent of the capacity is utilized;

(b) if so, whether this utilization is low because of high irrigation costs for farmers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the problem of under-utilisation of water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per current estimate the water utilization for irrigation purposes is about 83% of the total utilization. The irrigation potential created upto the end of the Ninth -Plan is 93.95 million hectare, out of which only 80.60 million hectare *i.e.* 85.8% is utilized.

(b) Utilization of created irrigation potential is low mainly due to poor irrigation efficiency.

(c) With a view to improve the irrigation efficiency, the Government of India encourages various refofm measures. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Command Area Development Programme" in operation since 1974 for bridging the gap between the potential created and utilised has been restructured and an outlay of Rs. 1208.00 crore has been approved for Tenth Plan for providing Central assistance to the States/UTs under the scheme as grant-in-aid.

**Sharing of Cauvery Water**

778. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to resolve the issue of sharing of Cauvery water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Central Government constituted Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) on June 2,1990 and referred the dispute regarding sharing of Cauvery Water to the